

REPORT OF
THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1912



REPORT OF
THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1912



CONTENTS.

	Page.
General statement.....	5
Travel.....	6
Roads.....	7
Fish.....	8
Wild animals.....	9
Antelope.....	9
Deer.....	10
Elk.....	10
Moose.....	11
Buffalo.....	11
Wild herd.....	11
Tame herd.....	12
Bear.....	12
Coyotes.....	13
Mountain sheep.....	13
Beaver.....	13
Other animals.....	13
Protection of game.....	13
Trails.....	14
Forest fires.....	14
Telephone lines.....	14
Sanitation.....	14
Improvements under the War Department.....	15
Recommendations.....	15
Appendix:	
Rules and regulations of May 27, 1911.....	16
Instructions of June 6, 1911.....	16
Concessions.....	19
Agreement with Departments of Agriculture and War relative to protection of forests from fire.....	21

ILLUSTRATION.

	Page.
Map of Yellowstone National Park.....	22



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Yellowstone Park, Wyo., October 1, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report of the condition of affairs in and the management of the Yellowstone National Park from October 15, 1911, to the present date.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Yellowstone National Park, set aside by act of March 1, 1872 (secs. 2474 and 2475, R. S., 17 Stat., 32), is located in the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. It has an area of about 2,142,720 acres, and an average altitude of about 8,000 feet.

The military force available for duty in the park consists of one squadron of cavalry and a machine-gun platoon containing the normal quota of officers and an enlisted strength increased by 75 men. The headquarters is located at Fort Yellowstone, but the command also garrisons 15 soldier stations scattered throughout the park, requiring 200 men during the tourist season and from 75 to 100 during the remainder of the year.

A telephone system connects the soldier stations and the post.

In addition to the military force which is maintained by the War Department, the Interior Department furnishes certain civilian employees, namely, a clerk, scouts, a buffalo keeper, etc.

During the past season two officers of the command, who were selected as specially fitted for the work, were kept constantly in the park, going from one station to another and having general supervision over the work of the enlisted men in their respective districts. In addition, frequent inspections were made by myself, troop commanders, and other officers. The medical officers stationed at Fort Yellowstone made frequent sanitary inspections of hotels, camps, etc., throughout the park, and one of them was stationed at the lake outlet during the greater part of the summer, to look after the health of the men on station and others in the upper park. The results have been most excellent; the strenuous duties required of the enlisted men serving on station, including the hard work of opening the roads for the tourist season, repairing bridges and culverts, and keeping them in a passable condition until late in the summer, when the Engineer Department could secure necessary funds, have been cheerfully and conscientiously performed.

The regular appropriations by Congress for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, etc., in the reservation are expended by the War Department under the direction of the Chief of Engineers. The lack of funds prevented any work under that department until after July 1, and then the amounts allotted were so small that little material good was accomplished during the tourist season, and the condition of the roads was bad. There was no sprinkling of roads beyond Mammoth Hot Springs.

TRAVEL.

During the winter and spring large detachments of troops were used to keep the road open between the Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner, Mont., at the northern entrance. A large earth slide in Gardiner Canyon required frequent cleaning out to keep the road passable, and even then it was at times dangerous for teams to pass and always very uncertain as to when it might be completely blocked. As no funds were available to fix it before the opening of the tourist season, in order to make sure of some way of getting travel in from Gardiner, the department allotted \$500 from park revenues for repairing the old trail back of Mammoth Hotel leading to Gardiner, and this was expended in widening the trail and repairing bridges. The trail was put in such condition that wagons could get over it in case of necessity, and it was so used on many occasions during the summer.

The repairing of this trail was essential for use of saddle and pack animals coming in from Gardiner, as the regulations prohibit them from traveling over the main road during the tourist season.

While not in the best condition, the roads on the main belt line in the park, and the approaches from the two main entrances at Gardiner on the north and Yellowstone on the west were open for travel at the beginning of the season, June 15. The road from Cody on the east, which passes over a high divide, was not open until June 26, and that over the top of Mount Washburn and through Dunraven Pass on July 10.

The aggregate number of persons making park trips during the season of 1912 was as follows:

Travel during the season of 1912.

Yellowstone Park Transportation Co., entering via northern entrance.....	5,392
Monida & Yellowstone Stage Co., entering via western entrance.....	5,144
Holm Transportation Co., entering via eastern entrance.....	209
Others at hotels, traveling with private or Government transportation, bicyclists, foot travelers, etc.	475
Wylie Permanent Camping Co.:	
Entering via northern entrance.....	2,582
Entering via western entrance.....	3,351
Entering via eastern entrance.....	69
	<hr/> 6,002
With other licensees of personally conducted camping parties.....	2,232
Making park trips with private transportation as "camping parties".....	3,285
	<hr/>
Total number making park trips.....	22,739
Number making short trips with special licensees.....	231
	<hr/>
Grand total of travel season of 1912.....	22,970

The Yellowstone Park Boat Co. reports that 3,305 people took the boat trip across Yellowstone Lake during the season, of which 25 were government officials on duty and carried free. This company failed to keep their records in such shape that they could state how many of those taking the lake trip were traveling by the various methods of transportation through the park, but give the total only.

Travel by the different entrances.

From the north, via Gardiner, Mont.....	10, 783
From the west, via Yellowstone, Mont.....	10, 184
From the south, via Jackson Hole.....	573
From the east, via Cody, Wyo.....	1, 430
Total.....	22, 970

The Wylie Permanent Camping Co. was authorized to maintain an additional lunch station camp near Sylvan Lake, for the accommodation of such of their patrons as desired to enter the park via the eastern or Cody route, and report that 69 of their tourists came in that way during the season. After the experience of one season the company has decided that this camp should be located near the border of the park at the eastern entrance, and has made request for authority to change it before the opening of another season.

The Wylie Permanent Camping Co. had 104 vehicles of various sorts in use during the season. Special licenses were issued for conducting movable camping parties, covering the use of 141 wagons and 302 saddle and pack animals and for 6 wagons for special livery work.

The Holm Transportation Co. of Cody, Wyo., was granted a concession to conduct a regular transportation business in the park, entering from the Cody or eastern side, and reports having taken 209 tourists on regular trips through the park during the season.

In order that tourists so desiring might have an opportunity to return to Mammoth from the Grand Canyon via Mount Washburn, the concession of the Monida & Yellowstone Stage Co. was extended to include this trip, and this company was authorized to make an extra charge of \$7.50 for the service. A site was granted for building near Tower Falls, a stable for relays of horses and a log bungalow where tourists taking the trip could enjoy the luncheon brought along from the Canyon Hotel. Eighteen tourists made this trip during the season.

ROADS.

In compliance with Senate resolution No. 275, April 2, 1912, an estimate was prepared and submitted to Congress, through the War Department, of the cost of new roads or changes in the present roads in the Yellowstone National Park in order to permit of the use of automobiles and motor cycles therein without interfering with the present mode of travel in vehicles drawn by horses or other animals. A copy of this estimate, as submitted, together with all correspondence in connection therewith, may be found in Senate Document No. 871, Sixty-second Congress, second session. In this estimate, it was recommended, by Capt. C. H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, who is locally in charge of road work in the park, that in

case automobiles and motor cycles are to be granted the use of park roads that the present roads be reconstructed at an estimated cost of approximately \$2,265,000, in order to provide a single system of roads for automobiles, motor cycles, and vehicles drawn by horses and other animals. As a result, the sum of \$77,000 was included in the sundry civil bill, approved August 24, 1912, for widening and improving surface of roads, and for building bridges and culverts, from the belt-line road to the western border; from the Thumb Station to the southern border; and from the Lake Hotel Station to the eastern border, all within Yellowstone National Park, to make such roads suitable and safe for animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles. It is understood that this work of widening and improving, which will be commenced under the small appropriation referred to above, is to be extended over several seasons, thus giving the present stage and transportation lines operating in the park an opportunity to prepare for the advent of automobiles.

This work, as well as the regular repairs and improvements to the roads in general throughout the park for which \$100,000 was appropriated by the same act, is in charge of Capt. C. H. Knight, United States Engineer Corps, who has furnished the following notes on the work under his department since the date of my last report:

Owing to the appropriation being exhausted, practically all improvement work was suspended early in September, 1911.

On July 3, work of removing slides of earth from the road between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs was resumed; a crew of 20 laborers, 10 teams, and 1 foreman continued the work until August 5, when the crew was sent to the divide to repair the roads and bridges between the Upper Basin and Thumb Station.

On August 9 a crew of 12 men and 2 teams began work of improving the sprinkler operations in the park.

A crew of 41 men is working with 10 teams on the east road between the belt line of the main circuit and the east boundary, widening the road, putting in new culverts and repairing culverts.

A crew of 37 men and 10 teams is working on the west road between the belt line of the main circuit and the west boundary.

A crew consisting of 3 carpenters, 8 laborers, and 1 team is engaged in redecking bridges.

A crew of 12 men and 8 teams is at work filling in the approaches to the steel bridges put in last year.

A crew of 12 men and 3 teams is at work replacing worn out, and erecting concrete, piers for steel bridges.

A crew of 12 men and 3 teams is at work on the Cooke City road replacing culverts and bridges and filling in washouts.

Owing to the fact that the appropriation for this work was not available until August 24, 1912, sprinkling was carried on only around Mammoth Hot Springs between July 3 and September 15, and between Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner September 3 to 15.

FISH.

The subhatchery maintained by the Department of Commerce and Labor on Yellowstone Lake was in charge of Mr. W. T. Thompson, the superintendent of the United States hatchery at Bozeman, Mont., who has furnished me with the following notes on his operations in the park during the season of 1912:

Prompted by the splendid success of the work of the season of 1911 when over 20,000,000 eggs were secured, the bureau built two 20-foot motor boats and a 16-foot rowboat, and purchased a speed launch to do duty as a scout, and also added to the capacity of the plant so that a larger number of eggs could be handled. Twenty-eight million five hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred eggs were taken from Yellowstone Lake and tributaries, the larger portion of these coming from Cub and Clear Creeks on the east side of the lake. One man was again sent to Soda Butte, where he took 781,000 eggs from Trout Lake, bringing the total for the season up to 29,320,500.

Five million one hundred and sixty-seven thousand green spawn, and 15,954,000 eyed eggs were shipped to various parts of the country, the larger shipments going to the near-by States. Montana hatcheries including the United States hatchery at Bozeman received approximately 6,250,000; Wyoming Fish Commission 2,000,000, the United States hatchery at Spearfish, S. Dak. 3,250,000; the various State, national, and local hatcheries in Colorado 10,000,000, and large assignments were shipped to the States of Washington and Oregon. Two small shipments were sent to the aquariums at Battery Park, N. Y., and Belle Isle, Detroit, for exhibition and educational purposes. Large numbers were planted in Yellowstone Lake and small streams adjacent; 50,000 in Duck Lake, 300,000 in Grebe Lake, and 850,000 in De Lacy Creek.

Twenty-six thousand fingerling brook trout (*fontinalis*) were furnished for the park from the United States hatchery at Bozeman, Mont., during the month of July, and of these 3,000 were planted in Blacktail Deer Creek, 16,000 in Glen Creek, and 7,000 in a small lake near Sepulchre Mountain that has never before been stocked with fish of any kind.

WILD ANIMALS.

The past winter was an ideal one so far as game was concerned. The grass was plentiful on the range, and while there was much snow, no crust formed on it, so it was an easy matter for the elk, deer, antelope, etc., to get plenty to eat.

ANTELOPE.

While the experiment of last year of capturing antelope and shipping them to other ranges was successful, it resulted in disturbing the herd, and suggestions received during the past year for similar transfers have, in the interest of the herd, been discouraged.

During the past winter this herd was exceedingly restless, and required the almost constant attention of one scout and an enlisted man to keep the antelopes from leaving the park. The fence along the north line would not hold them, and they seem to care but little for the hay that was put out for them in the vicinity of Gardiner, as the grazing was excellent all winter, and partially on account of the large herds of elk that frequented their feeding grounds. The herd numbered about 500 last winter, and the condition of the animals was most excellent, as was that of all of our wild animals.

The field near the northern entrance that last year produced about 80 tons of wheat hay, was plowed, cultivated, and in the spring sowed

to alfalfa with oats as a nurse crop. The latter has been cut, cured as hay, and stacked for winter use of the game, yielding about 100 tons of excellent hay. The young alfalfa plants are in fine condition, and experts that have inspected the field believe that it has a good stand of alfalfa and will yield a good crop of hay next year.

DEER.

For some unaccountable reason, only about one-half of our fine herd of black-tailed deer returned to their winter range in the vicinity of Fort Yellowstone last fall. No knowledge was had of any unusual slaughter of deer anywhere in the vicinity of the park, although it was reported unofficially that they were quite numerous and tame in the Flathead country in western Montana, several hundred miles from the park, and that hunters had little difficulty in getting the number allowed by law during the open season. Those that did come back were in splendid condition, and scarcely any died during the winter. Four hundred were counted, but as they were scattered over a much larger area than usual, due to the splendid grazing, it was not an easy matter to find all of them. The white-tailed deer still number about 100—ranging mostly within a few miles of Fort Yellowstone, and are in excellent condition.

Both varieties are exceedingly tame.

ELK.

During last April an approximate accurate census was taken of the elk that winter along the northern border of the park. Twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and one animals were counted inside of the park, and 2,300 were observed just outside and therefore belonging to the same herd, making a total of 30,101 that actually belonged to the winter herd of the park. In summer these animals go back into the high mountains in the interior of the park and but few of them are seen by travelers, and many of the herd that winters in Jackson Hole south of the park also come into the park for the summer.

Under authority of the department elk were captured in the park, in pens at the haystacks near Gardiner, Mont., loaded on stock or freight cars and shipping to other ranges as follows: One carload of 60 to Snohomish County, Wash., on March 8; one car of 46 to Skagit County, Wash., on March 18; and the third carload of 31 animals was shipped to Glacier National Park on March 29. The county commissioners paid all expense of capture and shipment of those sent to Washington, the first carload costing them \$10 per head delivered on the cars at Gardiner, and the second one \$7 per head. Those shipped to Glacier National Park were captured and loaded by park scouts assisted by enlisted men.

The State of Montana captured five carloads of elk just outside of the park 2 miles west from the northern entrance, and shipped them to points in western Montana, where they were turned loose to replenish the range.

While a few animals were lost in shipping, the experiment is considered a very successful one, and it is believed that with this experience future captures can be made at less expense and the shipments conducted with but little loss of life.

The problem of handling this large herd of elk to the best advantage of all concerned has become an important one, and one in which many are interested. The Department of Agriculture has, in the interests of the elk, limited the grazing districts for sheep in the National Forests adjoining the park; the States of Montana and Wyoming have set aside game preserves adjoining the park for the protection of the elk and other game; and the latter State as well as the Federal Government has spent money to feed the elk that winter in Jackson Hole.

Members of the United States Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, and members of the United States Forest Service, who are actively engaged in studying the elk situation, called at my office to discuss the matter on September 9, 1912, and the following points were unanimously agreed upon and recommended:

1. That the whole elk problem should be handled as a unit.
2. That for the present the elk herd of about 50,000, which includes the park herd, the Jackson Hole herd, and those that range in the forest reserves just outside the park, should be maintained at its present size, of which the northern herd should not exceed 35,000.
3. That under present conditions the annual crop from the herd (killed under game laws of the adjoining States, shipped, etc.), should not exceed 7,500 to 8,000.
4. That some equitable arrangement be made whereby the people of the State of Montana may derive their due proportion of the benefits of the herd.
5. That for the present the existing sheep grazing lines on the Gallatin National Forest be maintained.
6. That so far as elk are concerned, the present lines on the Absaroka National Forest (Jardine-Slough Creek trail) are reasonable and should be maintained.

It is believed that with proper supervision, and cooperation on the part of all parties interested, this herd will become a valuable asset. About 600 elk were killed in the State of Montana near the park line during the last few days of the open hunting season last fall, many of them going to families that otherwise might have had a slim meat ration for the winter due to dull times for workingmen in this section of the country.

MOOSE.

Moose are often seen by scouts and patrols traveling in remote portions of the park. They appear to be in first-class condition, and are believed to number about 550 within the limits of the park.

BUFFALO.

WILD HERD.

A special effort was made during the month of July to determine as nearly as possible the exact number of buffalo in the wild herd in the park. Forty-nine animals, including 10 this year's calves, were counted. This is the largest number reported for more than 10 years, and the number of calves indicates that the herd is thriving beyond expectation.

If practicable to do so without disturbing them too much, it is thought advisable to capture some of the calves next spring, and rear them with the tame herd, thus introducing new blood.

TAME HERD.

At the present time there are 143 animals in this herd, 58 males, 61 females, and 24 this year's calves, sex undetermined.

A disease attacked the herd in December, just after the buffalo were taken up from the range where they had been day-herding during the summer, and 22 died before it could be stopped. The Department of Agriculture sent a veterinarian to the park to do what he could, and after examination of specimens from the dead animals sent to that department in Washington the disease was pronounced to be hemorrhagic septicemia, although its symptoms were at first thought to be those of black-leg. The carcasses were burned and all precautions taken to prevent further spread of the disease. In June a veterinarian was sent out by the Department of Agriculture, who vaccinated all of the adults of the herd with serum prepared and furnished by his department, as a protective measure.

In addition to the 22 animals that died of disease, 2 bulls and 4 cows have died or had to be killed for various causes during the year. These, however, were of but little loss to the herd, as they were old or decrepit animals and unfit to remain with the herd.

By constant herding during the summer the herd has become used to being driven, and as a rule is handled with but little trouble on the range. The usual show herd of 15 bulls was brought in to the field near the Mammoth Hot Springs at the beginning of the tourist season, so they could be seen by travelers, and was returned to the main herd on September 18.

Much difficulty has been experienced in harvesting the hay for the buffalo this season, due to almost daily rains, but the crop was a good one and about 200 tons of hay has finally been put in stack, which will be ample for the needs of the herd during the winter. About 15 acres of hitherto almost worthless land, located under the irrigation system at the corrals, have been harrowed and sowed to timothy. About 16 acres in the same field, too rough to irrigate without plowing, has been broken and will be left until next spring so that the heavy sod may rot, when it will be harrowed and sowed to oats to be cut for hay, and eventually sowed to timothy.

There are altogether too many bulls in the herd, and some advantageous means of disposing of the surplus should be found.

BEAR.

Bears are plentiful, and during the summer it has been necessary to have seven killed at different times, to prevent injury and damage to property.

The bears are a continual source of interest to tourists, as they may be seen every day feeding at the dumps of the hotels and camps.

Under authority of the department, the following have been captured and shipped to city parks for exhibition purposes, in each case the expense of capture and shipment having been borne by the parks to which the animals were sent: Male and female black bears on June 27; male and female brown bears on August 11; female grizzly on June 18 and another on September 15, and a male grizzly on August 17—seven in all to the city of Boston, Mass. Male and female

grizzlies to Milwaukee, Wis., for the Washington Park Zoological Society, on August 17 and September 25, respectively. A female grizzly with two cubs to the city park at Memphis, Tenn., on August 18, and a male grizzly to the Zoological Society of St. Louis, Mo., on September 25. The latter city desires a female grizzly, and it is expected we shall be able to secure one before winter sets in.

COYOTES.

Two hundred and seventy coyotes have been destroyed, by poisoning, trapping, and shooting in the park during the past year, by authorized parties, and indications are that there are many left. It is claimed that gray wolves have been heard and that their tracks have been seen in the park, but up to this time none have ever been killed, and there is no absolute proof that they exist within the limits of the reservation, though they have been taken not many miles outside on the cattle ranges in Montana.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

The mountain sheep that usually spend most of the winter on Mount Everts and in Gardiner Canyon were more or less scattered last winter, owing to the weather conditions and the abundance of natural feed, although a few could be seen daily along the road between Fort Yellowstone and Gardiner. Some of the band that usually winters in the park were seen several miles outside in the game preserve adjoining the park on the northwest in the State of Montana. All were in fine condition and wintered well. Two hundred and ten were counted last spring.

BEAVER.

Numerous evidences of the workings of these interesting animals are found in all waters of the park, and they are occasionally observed late in the afternoon at work on their dams or houses.

OTHER ANIMALS.

Mountain lions, lynx, foxes, otter, and the smaller varieties of fur-bearing animals are found, as are also many varieties of birds, including waterfowl.

Wire netting with half-inch mesh has been placed over the lower part of Stygian Cave, at the extreme upper or southern end of the Mammoth Hot Springs, as it was found that many song birds of various species stopped there in stormy weather or for the night, especially during the migratory season in spring and fall, and were overcome and killed by the poisonous gases.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

Evidences of poaching within the limits of the park are few. With the cooperation of the game authorities of the adjoining States, and with their game preserves extending up to the park line for many miles along the most important habitats of the game, the matter of protection is considerably simplified. During the open season for hunting big game in Montana in the fall of 1911, in two cases on the

west and one on the north, parties hunting elk were found over the line and were arrested, brought in and tried before the United States commissioner, and paid the penalty of the law. In each case they plead ignorance of the whereabouts of the line.

TRAILS.

Owing to lack of funds, no new firelanes or trails were constructed during the past year. Forty-eight miles of additional firelanes are needed for adequate protection from forest fires and for advantageous systematized work in patrolling the park borders. This item was included in my estimate of funds for the coming fiscal year.

FOREST FIRES.

The agreement entered into on August 14, 1912, between the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, for the prevention and suppression of forest fires occurring along the park boundary, will be of advantage to both the park and the national forests adjoining. On account of heavy rains that have fallen during the past summer, there has been no danger from forest fires at any time; but as these conditions are not likely to recur another season, all preparations for carrying into effect an efficient system of fire patrols in connection with the rangers in charge of the forests adjoining the park, before the season for forest fires again arrives, are contemplated. Steps have already been taken to secure a good supply of fire-fighting tools.

Little difficulty was had during the past tourist season with camping parties leaving their fires burning when the camps were abandoned.

TELEPHONE LINES.

The War Department has completed a new independent line from Fort Yellowstone to Norris, this part of the line having heretofore been attached to the poles of the hotel company. This makes the War Department line throughout the park an independent one, with the exception of that part from Norris to Lake Outlet via Canyon, and from the Firehole Junction to Riverside Station, which will be built as soon as practicable. An additional station was built during the summer on the park line on Crevice Mountain, east from Gardiner, Mont., and a telephone line will be built to connect it with the Gardiner Soldier Station when practicable.

SANITATION.

Two men with a single team and wagon have been employed constantly during August and September in going over the regular tourist routes and cleaning camps, digging holes for garbage, caring for the earth closets that are maintained at points convenient for the use of the public, and doing such general cleaning up as was required to keep the park in a slightly and sanitary condition. While all lessees in the park are required to keep their premises in a sanitary condition and camping parties are required to carefully police their camps before abandoning them, yet there is a necessity for work of this kind, as the bears dig up the refuse from the pits provided for

the camps, the pits become full and must be covered with earth and new ones provided, lunch boxes and loose papers are strewn along the road, and there is always plenty of work to keep two men busy. This system of cleaning has resulted in a much better general appearance throughout the park, and it is contemplated keeping it up hereafter during three months of the year—July, August, and September.

IMPROVEMENTS UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A fine new chapel building, built of native stone, is in process of construction at Fort Yellowstone and will be completed and the furniture installed within a few weeks.

A new post hospital that was begun in 1909 will be completed and ready for occupancy some time during the coming winter.

A pipe line of concrete for conducting the water for the post system from mouth of Panther Creek to Golden Gate, has just been completed.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That it be decided for a definite period of time by the department maintaining the military force and that controlling the national park if the park shall continue to be policed by United States troops or if they shall in the near future be replaced by a civilian organization. A fixed policy in this regard is essential to a stable and progressive administration.

Very respectfully,

L. M. BRETT,
Lieutenant Colonel, First Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF MAY 27, 1911.

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1911.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Yellowstone National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by section 2475, Revised Statutes, United States, and the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894:

1. It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs, or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscriptions or otherwise; or to throw any substance into the springs or geyser vents; or to injure or disturb, in any manner, or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the park.

2. It is forbidden to ride or drive upon any of the geyser or hot spring formations, or to turn stock loose to graze in their vicinity.

3. It is forbidden to cut or injure any growing timber. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber for fuel, or for building purposes when duly authorized, stumps must not be left higher than twelve inches from the ground.

4. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when no longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

5. Hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed in the park under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be forfeited to the United States, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives will turn them over to the sergeant in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

6. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

7. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business in the park without permission, in writing, from the Department of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

8. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind within the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the roads of the park, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the Secretary of the Interior. It is forbidden to cut hay within the boundaries of the park excepting for the use of the wild game, and such other purposes as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior or the park superintendent.

9. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted within the limits of the park.

10. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public, upon buildings on leased ground.

11. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park, and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

12. It is forbidden to carve or write names or other things on any of the mileposts or signboards, or any of the platforms, seats, railings, steps, or any structures or any tree in the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subjected to a fine as provided by the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894, "to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

INSTRUCTIONS OF JUNE 6, 1911.

1. The feeding, interference with, or molestation of any bear or other wild animal in the park in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

2. *Fires*.—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth, well packed down.

Especial care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

3. *Camps*.—No camp will be made at a less distance than 100 feet from any traveled road. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung at a nearer

distance than this to the road. The same rule applies to temporary stops, such as for feeding horses or for taking luncheon.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season, and camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans must be flattened and, with bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris, must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

4. *Bicycles*.—The greatest care must be exercised by persons using bicycles. On meeting a team the rider must stop and stand at side of road between the bicycle and the team—the outer side of the road if on a grade or curve. In passing a team from the rear the rider should learn from the driver if his horses are liable to frighten, in which case the driver should halt and the rider dismount and walk past, keeping between the bicycle and the team.

5. *Fishing*.—All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. No one person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

6. *Dogs*.—Dogs are not permitted in the park.

7. *Grazing animals*.—Only animals actually in use for purposes of transportation through the park may be grazed in the vicinity of the camps. They will not be allowed to run over any of the formations, nor near to any of the geysers or hot springs; neither will they be allowed to run loose within 100 feet of the roads.

8. *Formations*.—No person will be allowed on any formations after sunset without a guide.

9. *Hotels*.—All tourists traveling with the authorized transportation companies, whether holding hotel coupons or paying cash, are allowed the privilege of extending their visit in the park at any of the hotels without extra charge for transportation. However, 24 hours' notice must be given to the managers of the transportation companies for reservations in other coaches.

10. *Driving on roads of park*.—(a) Drivers of vehicles of any description, when overtaken by other vehicles traveling at a faster rate of speed, shall, if requested to do so, turn out and give the latter free and unobstructed passageway.

(b) Vehicles in passing each other must give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other.

(c) Racing on the park roads is strictly prohibited.

(d) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits on sidehill grades throughout the park will take the outer side of the road while being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(e) In making a temporary halt on the road for any purpose all teams and vehicles will be pulled to one side of the road far enough to leave a free and unobstructed passageway. No stops on the road for luncheon or for camp purposes will be permitted.

(f) In rounding sharp curves on the roads, like that in the Golden Gate Canyon, where the view ahead is completely cut off, drivers will slow down to a walk. Traveling at night is prohibited except in cases of emergency.

(g) Transportation companies, freight and wood contractors, and all other parties and persons using the park roads will be held liable for violation of these instructions.

(h) Pack trains will be required to follow trails whenever practicable. During the tourist season, when traveling on the road and vehicles carrying passengers are met, or such vehicles overtake pack trains, the pack train must move off the road not less than 100 feet and await the passage of the vehicle.

(i) During the tourist season pack animals, loose animals, or saddle horses, except those ridden by duly authorized persons on patrol or other public duties, are not permitted on the coach road between Gardiner and Fort Yellowstone.

(k) Riding at a gait faster than a slow trot on the plateaus near the hotels where tourists and other persons are accustomed to walk is prohibited.

(l) Mounted men, on meeting a passenger team on a grade, will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passenger team from the rear, warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage, and if on a grade the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

(m) All wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires not less than 4 inches in width. This order does not apply to express freight hauled in light spring wagons with single teams.

11. *Liquors*.—All beer, wine, liquors, whisky, etc., brought into the Yellowstone National Park via Gardiner to be carried over the roads through the reservation to Cooke City, must be in sealed containers or packages, which must not be broken in transit.

12. *Miscellaneous*.—Automobiles are not permitted in the park.

Persons are not allowed to bathe near any of the regularly traveled roads in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

13. *Penalty*.—The penalty for disregard of these instructions is summary ejection from the park.

NOTICES.—(a) *Boat trip on Yellowstone Lake*.—The excursion boat on Yellowstone Lake plying between the Lake Hotel and the Thumb Lunch Station at the West Bay is not a part of the regular transportation of the park, and an extra charge is made by the boat company for this service.

(b) *Side trips in park*.—Information relative to side trips in the park and the cost thereof can be procured from those authorized to transport passengers through or to provide for camping parties in the park, also at the office of the superintendent.

(c) All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the reservation should be made to the superintendent in writing.

CONCESSIONS.

Concessionaires holding contracts for privileges in the Yellowstone Park during the season of 1912, with rentals exacted therefor.

Yellowstone Park Hotel Co.:

Operation of hotels in the park under leases dated June 13, 1907, running for 20 years from March 20, 1905, covering sites aggregating 20 acres; rental \$300 per annum first 5 years, \$20 per acre per annum (\$400) thereafter. Lease dated November 5, 1907, for 18 years from March 20, 1907, covering sites aggregating 9½ acres, rental \$15 per acre per annum to March 20, 1910, and \$20 per acre per annum thereafter. Leases expire March 20, 1925.

Present
annual
rentals.

Total acreage of sites occupied, 29½ acres, at \$20..... \$585.00

Yellowstone Park Hotel Co.—Continued.

Hotels and lunch stations with accommodations for guests at each as follows:	Present annual rentals.
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.....	350
Cottage Hotel.....	80
Norris Station.....	25
Fountain Hotel.....	350
Old Faithful Inn.....	400
Thumb Station, lunch only.	
Lake Hotel.....	450
Canyon Hotel.....	350

Yellowstone Park Transportation Co.:

Operation of transportation and stage lines in the park. Leases as follows:

June 13, 1907, granting transportation privilege, 20 years, from March 31, 1905.

October 18, 1907, for 18 years, from March 31, 1907, of sites aggregating 20.95 acres in connection with privileges. Rental \$40 per acre per annum (\$838).

May 22, 1908, for 18 years, from March 31, 1907, covering 0.11 acre at Mammoth Hot Springs (addition to 9.78 acres under lease October 18, 1907, thereat), at \$40 per acre per annum (\$4.40).

December 31, 1908, 16 years, from March 31, 1909, for 7.1 acres at Grand Canyon, at \$40 per acre per annum (\$284). Leases expire March 31, 1925.

Total acreage, 28.16 acres, at \$40 per acre..... \$1, 126. 40

Yellowstone Park Boat Co. (transferees of the T. E. Hofer Boat Co.).

Privilege of operating system of pleasure and fishing boats on Yellowstone Lake, renting and selling fishing tackle, etc.:

Lease November 12, 1907, for 10 years, covering boat privilege. Rental, \$100 per annum.

Lease January 30, 1909, for 9 years, from November 12, 1908, covering 2-acre site on shore of lake, at \$40 per acre per annum; use of docks and ways, \$270 per annum; privilege of operating store for selling grain, hay, and other supplies, \$50 per annum.

Total charge per annum under above..... 500. 00

Monida & Yellowstone Stage Co.:

Operation of transportation and stage lines in the park.

Lease dated March 31, 1906, running for 10 years, covering sites aggregating 11 acres. Rental, \$25 per acre. April 27, 1910, rate increased to \$40 per acre per annum.

Lease dated July 29, 1912, running for 3 years and 10 months from July 1, 1912, covering sites aggregating 2 acres, at \$40 per acre per annum.

Leases expire March 31, 1916..... 520

Wylie Permanent Camping Co.:

Privilege of transporting passengers through the park and maintaining permanent camps in connection therewith. Lease dated May 4, 1906, running 10 years from March 31, 1906. Rental, \$10 per wagon (no less than 50 wagons to be used). Season of 1912, 104 wagons used, at \$10 each. Lease expires March 31, 1916..... 1, 040. 00

Holm Transportation Co.:

Operation of transportation and stage lines in the park. Agreement dated April 10, 1912, covering sites aggregating 1.79 acres, at \$40 per acre per annum..... 71. 60.

Henderson & Lyall:

Privilege for store, dwelling, and post office. Lease dated August 7, 1905. Yearly rental, \$100 per annum (lease runs for period of 10 years). Lease expires August 7, 1915..... 100. 00

Pryor & Pryor:

Privilege for dwelling and store, including soda fountain, selling beverages, etc. Lease dated August 26, 1908; runs for period of 8 years from April 3, 1908; expires April 3, 1916. Yearly rental per annum, \$50. Rental is readjustable. Lease covers plat 13,800 square feet, occupied by dwelling and store..... 50. 00

Henry E. Klammer:

Lease of plat of ground (2 acres) at Upper Geyser Basin for dwelling and general store, dated January 31, 1908, for period of 10 years from June 1, 1907. Rental, \$100 per annum. Privilege reserved in lease to readjust rental at any time or charging for store privilege...	Present annual rentals. \$100. 00
--	--

F. Jay Haynes:

Lease dated June 1, 1904, for 1 acre of ground at Upper Geyser Basin, for period of 10 years from March 31, 1904, for photographic privilege. Yearly rental, \$30 per annum. Lease dated June 1, 1904, for sixty-four one-hundredths of an acre at Mammoth Hot Springs; runs for period of 10 years from March 31, 1904; photographic privilege. Yearly rental, \$30. Leases expire March 31, 1914.....	60. 00
---	--------

Total of rentals under leases.....	4, 153. 00
------------------------------------	------------

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR FOR THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF FOREST FIRES OCCURRING ALONG THE BOUNDARIES OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

This agreement, made this 14th day of August, 1912, by and between the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of War,

Witnesseth: For and in consideration of the mutual promises and agreements hereinafter contained, to be kept and performed, in so far as possible and authorized by law, the said parties hereby promise and agree as follows:

1. This agreement shall extend and apply to the territory embraced within the Yellowstone National Park and the following national forests: Absaroka, Beartooth, Gallatin, Madison, Shoshone, Targhee, and Teton, provided that it may be extended to cover any national park and adjacent national forests upon the mutual consent of both parties hereto.

2. Each of the parties hereto agree to keep a vigilant lookout for forest fires along the boundary between the park and the national forests by means of patrolmen and other employees provided for under the appropriation for such department, and to promptly notify the nearest officer having charge of the territory of any fires observed.

3. Each of the parties hereto agrees to take immediate steps to suppress any fires which may be discovered on either side of and within a reasonable distance of the boundary between the park and any national forest, to continue fighting the fire until it is extinguished or until the proper officer within whose territory the fire is burning arrives and assumes charge, and thereafter to render every assistance compatible with the regular duties of employees of the department.

4. Whenever a forest fire occurs upon an area covered by this agreement which is under the jurisdiction of one of the departments concerned herein, and such fire is so located as to endanger another such area under the jurisdiction of another department, such other department agrees that its employees, voluntarily and upon request, will furnish to the department upon whose area such fire occurs any available food supplies, tools, men, transportation, or other equipment as may be needed in fighting such fires, provided: That no other department will be expected to render such assistance when such action would jeopardize the safety or seriously interfere with the proper administration of the territory under its jurisdiction.

5. It is mutually agreed that in so far as practicable the system of telephone lines, roads, and trails within the territory embraced in this agreement will be coordinated so as to be of the greatest use in the protection of the area from fire and that wherever possible the telephone lines of the park and the national forests will be connected so as to permit rapid communication.

6. It is mutually agreed that the officer in charge of the Yellowstone National Park and the supervisors of the several national forests will confer at such times and at such places as may be most convenient and will arrange a definite plan of cooperation; dividing the territory into protective units in accordance with the topography, means of communication, and accessibility, deciding the division of responsibility for the territory, the location and number of patrolmen, the improvement projects to be undertaken, and all other points essential to a clear-cut, fire-protective plan.

7. It is mutually agreed that any expenses incurred by either party to this agreement in carrying out the plan of action herein stated more properly chargeable to the appropriation for the other department, will be approved by the local officers representing either department, and a statement of such expenses forwarded to the proper officer at Washington, D. C., upon receipt of which the funds will be transferred between the appropriations for the departments through a Treasury settlement.

8. This agreement shall continue in force and effect until terminated by written notice from either party to the others: Provided, however, that the notice of termination of agreement must be given between the dates of November 1 of any year and April 30 of the following year.

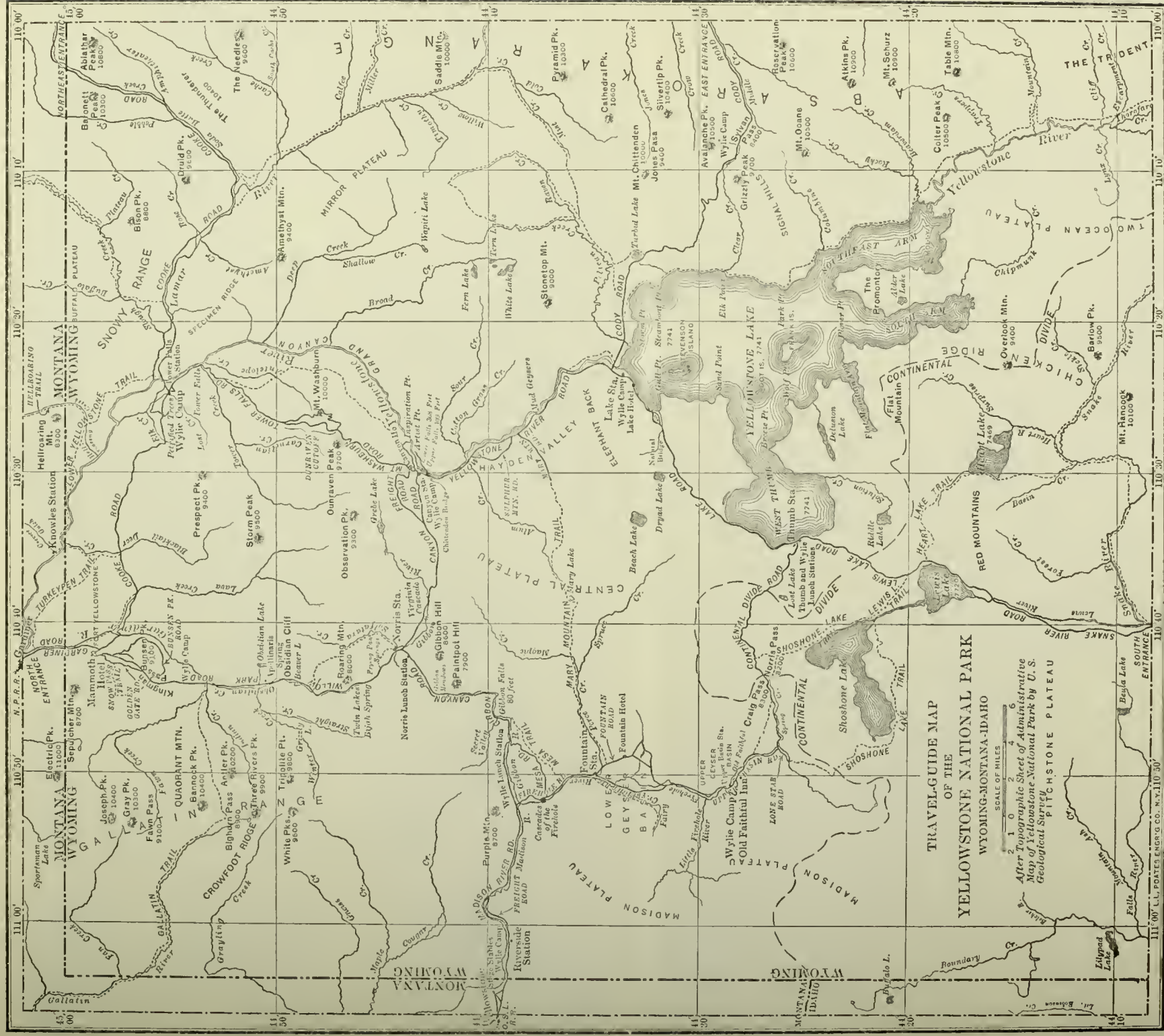
In witness whereof, the hand and seal of the Secretary of the Interior, on the date first hereinbefore written, and the hand and seal of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the hand and seal of the Secretary of War, are hereto affixed this 14th day of August, 1912.

WALTER L. FISHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

H. L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.





A topographic map of the Yellowstone National Park, on the scale of 2 miles to the inch, may be purchased from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for 20 cents.

